



**THE BRITISH COLONIST.**

Wednesday Morning, August 12, 1868.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

**TO AGENTS.**

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

**The Indians and an Indian Policy.**

Reports of recent Indian outrages occurring all around the coast of British Columbia, are suggestive of the necessity of some change in our policy as regards the aborigines. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that this state of things calls for the inauguration of a systematic Indian policy; as heretofore the Government have carefully abstained from interference with the Indian customs and internal economy, and have only stepped in on the occasion of any serious offence having been committed by the Indians against the white population. Of late however, through the zeal of Mr. Duncan in his capacity of magisterial missionary, interfering with the customs of the tribe outside the mission, on such subjects as the matter of keeping slaves, the disposal of the dead, etc., and Mr. Tomlinson at Naas, disarming a party of Chimpseans on a recent occasion, a series of complications have arisen that ultimately, unless arrested by Government intervention, will lead to serious results. Every man, both missionary and trader, is now a law unto himself, and only calls in the aid of the Government to protect him, after having previously violated all Indian prejudices, customs and traditions. An Indian policy that no one can misunderstand ought to be demanded by the Government and care taken that it is properly carried out by all missionaries and traders. This also would serve for the use and guidance of captains of men-of-war who might be called upon to decide upon Indian matters. We have great respect for missionaries, but we fear that it not unfrequently happens, owing to their being so much looked up to and consulted, on all temporal as well as spiritual matters, they cease to be the humble disciples they were when they left home, and in course of time consider themselves chief men in civil sometimes as well as in religious matters, so that what is gained by diplomacy is often lost in missionary work. In this respect, perhaps, there is less to complain of as regards the Roman Catholic missionaries, who achieve much good under very straitened circumstances, but whose efforts seem to be almost entirely ignored; the Protestant missions being frequently visited by ships of war, while the Roman Catholic mission, situated on Village Island at the entrance of Knight's Canal, under the superintendence of Father Fouquet, has never, so far as we are aware, been visited by the Sparrowhawk or any other of Her Majesty's vessels in their numerous cruises along that part of the coast. To carry out a system of Indian policy, a Superintendent of Indian Affairs should at once be appointed. The person to be selected for this office ought to be well acquainted with the Indian character, and able to speak one or more of the wide spread languages of the coast; a man of honor and probity, who would be respected alike by whites and aborigines. The advice of such an officer would be most valuable to the Government in all Indian difficulties, and he might occasionally accompany ships of war when employed about the coast on Indian affairs, giving the benefit of his advice and experience, and perhaps bye-and-bye, when the country could better afford it, a more complete Indian system, of which he could be the head, might be inaugurated, comprising reservations with their schools, hospitals and industrial institutions, such as now exist in the United States. Another point with regard to the welfare of the Indian that requires revising and looking into, is the present working of the Indian liquor law, which has almost become a dead letter; schooners ply their trade without molestation all around the coast, obtaining a permit for a few gallons of liquor when leaving Victoria, and filling up at Comox and other places from time to time without let or hindrance. A return showing the number of vessels searched during the last few years would probably throw some light on the nature of this traffic, which we believe could only be stopped by the passing of an enactment forbidding vessels engaged in the Indian trade having on board the smallest quantity of spirits at any time, under the penalty of seizure and imprisonment, on conviction. While on this subject we would ask the Executive if the investigation into the late Indian outrages is to be allowed to drop. Heretofore, when murderous attacks were committed by Indians, a gunboat was

promptly dispatched to the scene, and in the event of the real murderers not being surrendered, hostages were taken and the villages and property destroyed until the really guilty parties were given up. Why, we enquire, and who is to blame? Certainly not our naval authorities—that the recent trip of the Sparrowhawk has proved so fruitless when contrasted with former similar cases. We remember that Governor Kennedy and Governor Douglas, when Indian attacks had been made upon traders, or even upon one another, that an investigation would be made at once and dignified punishment meted out to those convicted of offences of which we write, be he white or redman.

**Row among Nevada Miners—Smoking Out the Enemy—One Life Lost.**

AUSTIN, Nev., July 18, 1868.

For several days past the Buell North Star and Plymouth mines have been drifting towards each other. They broke through day before yesterday, when, as near as can be ascertained from the rumors, the Buell North Star men drove the Plymouth men from the drift, threatening violence, and barricaded it. The Plymouth men then put in a heavy blast and blew the barricade out. Yesterday morning Plymouth built a fire. It is rumored, but contradicted by them, that they used coal oil, brimstone, coal tar, pepper, etc., to keep the other party out. The Plymouth men commenced raising water, and when they got it to the surface let it fall back a distance of 200 feet, thus forcing smoke up through the Buell North Star incline. The Buell North Star men then went down their incline through the dense smoke for the purpose of rigging a fan to force the smoke back into Plymouth. The density of the smoke soon drove them out, with the exception of George Cook, foreman. It is supposed he lost his way. As soon as the fact was known that Cook was lost, the Plymouth men commenced putting out the fire, but Cook was not found until late yesterday afternoon, when he was quite extinct. Three other men are dangerously ill from the effects of the smoke.

A Coroner's inquest is now being held on the body of Cook. It will not be concluded until to-morrow.

**The Poisons of the Day.**

The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practiced in the liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Clergymen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists, who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also to the efficacy of uncontaminated acoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents. First on the list of this class of preparations, best known and most extensively used of all the stomachs of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians and social economists in New England have just declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaims by the mouths of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its acoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which analysis detects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extract with which it is medicated are among the best antitoxins and restoratives that botanical science, in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines anti-bilious and slightly aperient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

If people who suffer from dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quickly it could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with \*

**New Advertisements.****WANTED,**  
**A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS**  
doing Household work, in a small family. Enquire at the brick Cottage, on Cormorant street, first door above Douglas street.**NOTICE TO JURORS.**  
**THE JURORS AND WITNESSES IN**  
the case of Chilant vs. Sublette, fixed for trial on Wednesday (to-day), the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m., are hereby notified that the said trial is postponed till 10th August, at 11 o'clock.RICHARD WOODS,  
Acting Registrar

GEORGE JAMES FINDLAY. JOHN HENRY DURHAM

**FINDLAY & DURHAM,**  
IMPORTERS  
AND**General Commission Merchants**

Wharf Street, Victoria, V.C.

LONDON OFFICE—31 Great Saint Helens, Bishopsgate street.

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**NOTICE.**

DURING MY TEMPORARY ABSENCE from the Colony, Mr. James Burns will hold my Power of Attorney, JOHN WILKIE, null

**WANTED**

THE UNDERSIGNED NOT HAVING his time fully occupied wishes for employment as Clerk, Book keeper, Collector, &amp;c. A permanent situation preferred.

C. A. BAYLEY,  
Broad street

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**NOTICE.**

ALL BRANCHES OF THE PHO-

TOS. Charge for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Children's Secondaries, without Spay, &amp; Chloroform \$1 each. Charge for Fillings and other Work, sedans \$1 each. Charge to conform somewhat to the exigency of the times.

Plates of Silver, Gold, or Vulcanite neatly, strongly, and satisfactorily repaired, whether partially broken or completely divided in two. Advice Gratia.

Victoria, V. I., B. C., Aug. 9th, 1868.

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Richard Woods, Acting Registrar

# THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Wednesday Morning, August 12, 1868.

## REPORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

ENTERED.

Aug 5—Brig Tanner, entered from Alberni with the machinery of the abandoned mill at that place, and purchased by the Puget Sound Navigation Mill Co.

Aug 5—9—Gilligan, from Victoria.

Some New World from the wreck of the U. S. man-of-war Suwane. Is reported to have saved some \$80,000 worth of property. Among which are four (4) nine-inch guns; two (2) one hundred pound rifle guns; one (1) twelve pound howitzer, and a large amount of shell, shrapnel and cartridges.

Aug 7—Such A Crosby from Victoria.

Bk Gen of the Ocean from San Francisco.

Aug 10—U. S. Rev Cutler Joe Lane and U. S. Brig Fauntroy entered the harbor side by side, 7 p.m.

CLEARED.

Aug 7—Some New world cleared for Victoria.

Aug 10—Seh A Crosby cleared for Victoria.

Bk Margaret Brander cleared for Victoria for repairs.

## PASSENGERS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Mrs B. F. Donnison, Messrs Biles, Donohoe, R. H. Haines, Draper, Newman, Hadlock, Vine, Capt. R. S. Fowler, Tyler, Taylor, Balsh, Mansell, Stanton, Rhodes.

## CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound—J. Jackson, L. G. Murray, Henry Stevens.

## IMPORTS.

Per steamer ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—6 lbs furs, 14 lbs wool, 47 sheep, 11 lambs, 2 calves, 1 steer, 1 sk mule, 6 lbs bread.

## MARRIED.

In this City, on the 11th inst., at the residence of John R. Adams, Esq., Victoria, by the Rev. A. Browning, Wesleyan Minister, Joseph Triffleman, Esq., of soda Creek, B. C., to Miss Annie Wall, of Victoria. No cards.

Mrs MARIA RYE has just brought a hundred young women from England to Canada, where they have been warmly welcomed by the people, and where she has obtained for them employment. The whole business was admirably arranged and successfully accomplished. She has written a letter offering to return to England and seek and find out another hundred women, if the authorities will aid her in the undertaking. She says: I reckon the cost per head to be about £6 sterling, and if your Government will furnish me funds, I shall be only too happy to return and fetch a similar party knowing, as I do, that while I am in this way adding to your comforts, I am lessening our sorrows at home—work in England being now so cruelly scarce for women, and so disgracefully underpaid, the natural result of over population, &c., and will only be cured by emigration.

Miss RYE deserves great credit for the practical service she is conferring upon the needy members of her sex.

THE MARGARET BRANDER. This vessel returned yesterday from the Sound, having left the port to load with lumber for Tahiti, sprung a leak, which renders it necessary for her to undergo a thorough repair. She was lying yesterday in the outer harbor.

POLICE COURT.—A half-breed Indian, under charge of cutting another Indian, was sent up for trial yesterday. William Hamilton, charged with selling liquor to Indians, was put under his own recognizance for two days to appear for sentence.

SOMETHING NEW.—At a late demonstration given to Burlingham's Chinese Embassy, the N. Y. Herald speaks of the band playing the "Chinese National Air." It must be a treat certainly to hear that majestic soul-stirring composition.

THE steamer Eliza Anderson arrived from the Sound yesterday morning. She brought fifteen passengers, and her usual quantity of freight, consisting of furs, wool, live stock, &c.

THE steamer Fly left for New Westminster early yesterday morning. The passenger list was smaller than usual, but she was filled with freight.

It is reported, the old fortifications of Quebec are to be pulled entirely down. It seems history loses another old familiar land mark.

ASSENTED TO.—The Royal assent is given to the following Ordinances, passed by the Council at last Session:—An Ordinance conferring certain privileges on the W. Creek Bed Rock Flume Co.; Ordinance appropriate \$566,658 30 out of the revenue of the Colony; Ordinance to extend the expenditure for the services of 1868 authorized in the grant for that year.

DEATH OF A SAINT.—In the New Herald, of 29th June, the death of E. Kimball, the second President under Brig. Young, of the Mormon Church, is announced. Mr Kimball was born in 1801, and died at a ripe old age, surrounded by a number of family indeed. By many people Kimball was regarded really as a more intelligent man than his great chief.

AMNESTY.—The N. Y. Tribune says, it is the intention of the President, with a view to influence the ensuing elections, to issue another amnesty proclamation which will cover nearly all the cases excepted by the present one. In that case we shall probably hear no more of Jeff Davis' trial.

GROUSE.—From the number of birds in the market yesterday, the 10th, must have drawn out a large number of sportsmen. We have heard of several persons making a good day's work; one bagging thirteen brace from his own gun. Birds are said to be plentiful.

TO JURORS.—It will be observed by an advertisement in this day's paper, that the sittings of the Supreme Court which were to have been held to-day have been postponed till Wednesday the 19th of August, at eleven o'clock. Jurors need not therefore attend to-day.

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## Editorial Correspondence—No. 4.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 22, 1868

Turning my back upon the dust & bustle of the great metropolis of New York, five days ago I started on a ramble through the principal towns in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts which lie on the shore of the famed Connecticut river. Leaving New York by the 8 a. m. Express train, two hours whirling, landed at the town of Norwalk in the wooden itinerant State. Norwalk is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, and is situated on an estuary of Long Island Sound. It possesses some importance from its manufacturing interests, and is a place of summer resort for New Yorkers. Entering the town we crossed a bridge which was the scene of a fearful tragedy some fifteen years ago. The night Express train from New York, filled with Eastern medical men who had been to the metropolis to attend conference of the faculty, was on its way to Boston. On nearing Norwalk the engine-driver saw as he supposed displayed a light which announced "all right at the draw" of the bridge crossing the estuary, a dash ahead he found to his horror when to late to slacken speed, that the draw was opened. The engine and most of the cars precipitated down a bank sixty feet in height into the water below, where one half of the passengers, closed in the cars like aridines in cans, and unable to extricate themselves, perished miserably. The engineer escaped with his life to learn that the "danger light" was displayed instead of the "all right light." His mistake was accounted for on scientific principles, and the cars afterwards changed to others more distinct; but the disaster sent a thrill of horror through the country, and the spot is pointed out to this day by the people of Norwalk, with a shudder.

Leaving Norwalk, a ride of one hour brought us to the thriving city of Bridgeport, where we laid over. The growth of this town has been wonderful. In ten years it has increased from 7,500 to 21,000 inhabitants. Its streets are straight and run at right angles and its houses are generally handsome structures of modern design. At this place are located the manufactories of the Wheeler & Wilson and Howe sewing machines. The Wheeler & Wilson works, are said to be the largest on the continent. They cover six acres—that is, there are six acres under roof—while the ground devoted to the purposes of the firm is as much more. I visited one shop which covered two acres, all under one roof and without a partition wall. This shop is built of iron with a tiled roof—not a single piece of wood having been used in its construction. By actual count, 523 men were at work on the different parts of sewing machines, when I entered the immense room, and the clang and din arising from the operation of so many busy hands, may be imagined by your

readers. Twelve hundred men are employed in the works night and day and a machine is turned out every 2½ minutes—but even at that enormous rate of production the demand far exceeds the supply. The works of the Howe Company, though not so extensive as those of the Wheeler & Wilson, are nevertheless very large, and turn out 100 machines per diem. Bridgeport is also noted as the residence of the Prince of Humbugs, Barnum, who having been burned out twice within two years in New York, is at last enabled to retire upon an ample fortune to this pleasant retreat.

After Bridgeport we came to the city of New Haven, which divides the honor of the State Capital with the city of Hartford, the legislature meeting alternate years at each place. This expensive system was introduced a century ago, when a fierce rivalry existed between the two places and a committee was elected to satisfy the inhabitants both. Some plan of this kind was proposed during our late local dispute as to the proposed point for the location of the capital of British Columbia; but from the dissatisfaction expressed here at the anomalous extra expense entailed by the existence of two State Houses and establishments, and the efforts that are being made to concentrate the public business at one point, I infer that the effect would have disastrous to one of the interests. New Haven is noted as the seat of the celebrated College where the most polished sons of America graduate yearly, and has contributed a larger number of men to the world than any similar nation on the continent. Several large shops for the manufacture of carriages, coaches and railway cars are maintained and the famous Yankee clocks employ their manufacture several thousand men. New Haven contains 51,000 souls, but not near by so well built as Hartford, this more modern in its appearance and of more brick dwellings than any other. As every New England town appears to passers by in its specialty, or that characteristic for which it is "noted," Hartford possesses its specialty. It is the headquarters of most of the best Fire and Life Assurance Companies in the United States. These companies maintain handsome establishments and for an insurance company to be able to add to its title "of Hartford" is a guarantee of respectability and worth, that the possession of one or three million dollars to its credit the bank would scarcely afford. Hartford also several extensive car and omnibus factories, and is growing very rapid. The population is 42,000.

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readers. I saw three interesting young girls, the eldest not over twenty, walking arm-in-arm through the groves attached to the institution; they were attired in walking dresses of the latest style, and wore coquetish looking sun-dresses. I supposed them to be visitors, until I observed a keeper some thirty yards behind following them. He told me they were all patients, two of them incurable, being afflicted with the dreadful malady known as softening of the brain, the third, he said, was there in consequence of a love affair. An old grey-haired gentleman, formerly one of the brightest intellects in the State, was pointed out; he had drowned his brain in rum. A prematurely-grey woman, once a leader of fashion in Boston, and several fast young men who dispensed fortunes left them by their parents, occupy cells here, which they will only exchange for the "narrow house." If these poor, shattered minds could but express themselves, what tales of crushed ambitions, faded hopes and bright dreams destined never to be realized they would unfold—for all the unfortunate beings we see about us have had a past.

A State Deaf and Dumb Asylum is to be erected here; a small school for teaching the dumb to talk, is already successfully underway. Out of 30 pupils, 20 can talk. While I was in the hotel, a gentleman entered and ordered a carriage. I noticed nothing peculiar about his appearance or speech, but after he had gone out, the host informed me that he was one of the inmates of the Asylum who had been taught to speak. He was as deaf as a post. A sweet looking little girl, who waited on the table at the hotel, could talk but not hear. She watches the motion of one's lips and seldom fails in bringing the required dish. The lady preceptor says she can teach any child born deaf and dumb to read, speak and understand the wants of another, but that she cannot secure to them the sense of hearing. Northampton is a town of great beauty and is a favorite place of resort in the summer time for families from all parts of the Union.

I returned this afternoon from a visit to Mount Holyoke, the summit of which is gained by means of a vertical railway 600 ft. in length. The mountain itself is 1000 feet high. In our country, of course, it would be regarded as little more than an ant hill; but here, Mounts Baker, Olympus, or Rainier are unknown, and where the lowest peak of the Cascade Range would overshadow all the Green Mountains, it is regarded as a right smart peak. The rise is 8 inches in 12 and the sensation one experiences while being drawn to the summit or lowered again

is something like that of a roller coaster.

From the summit of Holyoke we see mountains in New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and thirty-eight towns, not to mention the scene of a battle presented by the fertile Connecticut valley, which lay, as it were, at our very feet.

## By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

## LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

### Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Aug 8—A private cable dispatch announces the death of Edwin A. Stevens, a millionaire, at Paris yesterday. He was Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and one of the principal owners of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The flags of Hoboken yesterday were at half-mast on both public and private buildings.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's new steamer Alaska sailed for Aspinwall to-day with a full passenger list, including 270 soldiers. Freight over 1600 tons.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 8—There seems to be a band of robbers organized in the western part of the State. Stages between Butler and Harrisonville were stopped last Tuesday and the passengers robbed. There were several other similar outrages.

NEW YORK, Aug 8—Mrs Commodore Vanderbilt has been struck with paralysis.

The funeral of Gen Halpin was largely attended; the military and civil government, state and city officers were present.

NEW YORK, Aug 8—European mail just received. Paris gossip states that the Emperor will shortly issue two manifestoes. One will be a letter on foreign affairs, vindicating the foreign policy of the Emperor; the other will be a proclamation to the French people, appealing for confidence in the dynasty of Napoleon.

The meeting of the German Rifle Association is progressing at Vienna.

CHOLERA prevails alarmingly on the Barbary coast. In one place 550 out of 3000 of a population were carried off. Great havoc was made in several other towns.

There is no truth in the report that Gen. Prim has left London.

### Europe.

LONDON, Aug 8—A telegram from Shanghai says the French trading station near the frontier line of Cochin China was attacked on the 18th of June by a band of Amam rebels.

The fort contained twenty-four men, all told, who made a valiant resistance, but after a desperate fight were overpowered, captured and massacred. A strong French force was subsequently sent against the band, and on the 21st of June recaptured the fort and captured prisoners, dispersing the rebels.

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FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johns street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

## Auction Sales.

### PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

## P. M. BACKUS

Has been instructed by

William Charles, Esq.

To sell all his well-kept and Handsome

## Furniture!

AT HIS HOUSE, ON FORT STREET,

In about TWO WEEKS, consisting of

Sofas, Chairs, Centre Tables, Secretaries, Lounges, Mirrors, Clocks, Mantle Ornaments, Brussels Carpets, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, Crockery, Cutlery, Books, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

MONTGOMERY, August 8—The discussion of the common carrier bill created great excitement in the House to-day. It was discovered that the original bill had been lost by the committee to which it was referred. The point of order was made that the printed copy could not be fully understood, the best tobacco is produced by the people of North Carolina.

